may be to those who lack out-of-door tastes that can compare with Long Island's exciting In attempting to convey the idea that the hunts, Tuxedo's salling, golf, and cycling con commissary department of the anti-machine movement had lagged in the rear Mr. Milholtests, Westchester's endless succession ing, riding, and shooting parties, or the induce land used language to which Mr. Barnes takes ments offered by flood and field at the Hudson's stately homes, to live in " the open " and lay us a stock of health and vitality of which future

generations will feel the benefit? Scarcely another city in the world offers the suburban attractions of ours. Londoners, it b true, have the Thames, the toy river, which h beautiful of a summer day with its barges and launches, its gayly dressed house boats and its little causes and rowboats darting is and out among the bigger craft. But a mist that often approaches a yellow fog. hangs over its locks and "reaches" when September & past, which even the lofty heights of Clieveden fall to escape, and there is no country club new by at which pleasure seekers may stop, find

company, and be refreshed. Indeed, those delightful organizations known s country clubs are quite American in their scope and intention. England has its hunting clubs, which are world-famous, and its great ancestral country seats, or "places," as they are generally called, from which the owner sometimes takes his name, and which at any rate distinguish him from all others of the same or of varying standing and position, and where the exclusive parties assembled have their sports and pastimes quite to themselves, and neither money, beauty, nor influence can effect an open sesame. The country club as we have it here is as unknown in England as it is among the chateaux and forests of France.

The runs with the Meadowbrook hounds, which occur every Tuesday, Thursday, and Satarday, have been more exciting than usual this year. The sixteen hounds recently imported from England by Frank Griswold are in use and the master and whip are generally mounted on the two thoroughbreds Irishman and Cunnock. The attendance has been unusually large and the lady riders more numerous than they have been for several seasons.

On Thursday, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who rode the hunter Retribution, covered herself with glory, and was as pretty a sight as was ever seen in a hunting field, skimming as she did over fences and ditches without a halt or a stumble, and coming in first at the finish. The ladies who fellowed were many of them on horseback, and many driving T carts, spider phaetons, and other fast-going traps, and with Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Carroll, and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley forming a galaxy of open-air beauties of which Long Island might well be proud. Among the new members of the club who have not been seen at the meets until this year are Miss Roby and Miss Claire Okie.

The Rockaway Hunt Club opened its new house with a ball on Thursday evening, at which were present all the leading people of Rocksway, Lawrence, and Cedarburst. The new club house is an improvement upon the first one, which was destroyed by fire a year or two since and which had decided defects in design and construction. The present building is in the colonial style, and is ornamental in its exterior as well as tastefully decorated and furnished within. The paintings, water colors, and photographs which adorn the walls of the principal rooms were special objects of interest. Among the company assembled were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, the Louis Neilsons, Egerton L. Winthrops, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill, Baron and Baroness de Wardener, Mr. Eben Stevens, Mr. Richard Ladenburg, and Mr. Stuyvesant Pillot. Prosperity and long life to the club, which was the pioneer in Long Island's hunting fields, was proposed and received with enthusiasm by all

that were present on the occasion. The wedding of Mr. Charles Heckscher and Miss Thebaud at Morristown on Tuesday was a small but by no means a dull affair. The Heckscher family have been landowners and residents in Orange for so many years that they have come to be identified with Jersey, and "Charlie," the youngest of the family, is as popular as any man in the State. Mr. Leonard Jacob, who was best man, is not deficient in hilarity and good spirits when occasion calls for their display, and the wedding, at which few besides relatives were present, was as jolly as it could possibly be. Mr. and Mrs. Heckscher will spend the winter in Florida, where Mr. Heckscher has been for many years a grower of oranges, and on their return will occupy a cot-

vedding gift by Mr. Thebaud. The marriage which took place yesterday at Grace Church of Miss Ann Langdon and Mr. Howard Townsend was also a quiet affair, and the guests at the breakfast given by Major and Miss Philip Schuyler, at their residence on Washington square, were limited to members of their own and Mr. Townsend's large family connection. Good wishes for and interest in the bride, however, were not confined to those who are in her own walk of life. The inmates of charitable institutions and the many into whose lives she had brought happiness and good cheer were foremost in their expressions of love,

gratitude, and good wishes. An added interest will be given to the wedding of Mr. Kintzing Post and Miss May Perkins on Saturday next by the announcen the engagement of Mr. Régis Henri Post, who bears the name of his distinguished grandfather Gen. de Trobriand, and is a brother of the bride groom, to Miss Beatrice, daughter of Mr and few months since, Miss Emily Bruce Price, It bridesmaid and Mr. Régis Post best man, that the matrimonial inclination for each other

The other engagement of the week is that of Miss Celeste Stauffer of New Orleans, a young lady well known at Newport and New London

as possessed of many attractions and a very con-siderable fortune, to Mr. Eastwick, formerly of

Brooklyn, but now engaged in business in the

Mrs. Ogden Mills's dinner dance at her ances

tral home on the Hudson on Friday was a close

mitation of her Newport and New York enter-

taloments, equally sumptuous, and including

sprang up between this young couple.

Crescent City.

composed is exceptional, and is well worth considering. In October, 1882, twelve years ago, Hron J. GRANT was nominated by Tammany Hall for the office of Alderman in the Nineteenth district, at that time, to some extent, under the spell of one of those perennial reform movements which occur in New York in every year in which there is a Mayoralty election. There were two Democratic can did stee in the field for Alderman, but Mr. GRANT, first among them, was elected. He

took office on Jan. 1, 1883, In October, 1883, Alderman GRANT was candidate for reëlection on the Tammany Hall ticket, and, though the Tammany Assemblyman suffered a defeat, GRANT ran 900 votes ahead of his ticket, was successful, and became a member of the " Boodle Board," so called. It is the destiny of all lucky men, in polities as in business, to gain their greatest triumphs through apparent reverses which ture, in their hands, to success. Membership of the " Boodle Board," which brought imprisonment, expatriation, obloquy, and Injury to a majority of the Aldermen, was the foundation stone of Mr. GRANT's civic career. He voted against the Broadway railroad franchise, and came out of the Board honored and unscathed.

In October, 1884, Mr. GRANT was nominated for the office of Mayor of New York by Tammany Hall, which has always honored him, and ran against odds which few taen would have courted. The opponents of Tammany were practically in possession of all the municipal department, and of the patronage attaching. The opponents of Tammany baving renominated all the Boodle Aldermen, so called, and Tammany having refused to do this, a large corruption fund was thrown into the campaign against Mr. GRANT. The Democratic National Committee was against Tammany. The Democratic State Committee was against Tammany. The reboth were used in the interest of Tammany's opponents. And yet HUOR JACKSON GRANT, despite these of strength or effort exhaustive of the enmade a splendid stand-up fight, and tire muscular resources; but the game is vill anjoyably within the power of bend of it, having borne, woman or child. The good player and the

single-handed and practically unaided, the whole financial burden of the fight on his own shoulders. Defeated candidates, under such circumstances, usually repine against the organization which put them up; but HUGH J. GRANT continued as before an active and loyal member of Tammany, and gained more popularity by this exhibition of pluck than be would have acquired by a victory achieved in an easy fight.

Sun.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1894.

Subpeription by Mail Foot-Faid.

DAILY. Per Year 80 Se

y our friends who fuver us with manuscripts Ministen wish to have rejected articles return to must in all cases send stamps for that pury

eca. Faws.—The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Frans and New York Associates Fran J at \$1 to 35 Am etreet. All information as decuments for public use instantly disseminated it the press of the whole country.

Municipal, State, and Federal Politics

A writer in the National Review of Lon-

m discusses our American system of mu-

nicipal government, comparing it with that

of England, and reaches the conclusion,

which he offers for our instruction, that

there is no good reason why Democracy or

Republicanism should intrude into State

Undoubtedly, if those partisan divisions

hould not be intruded into municipal poli-

tics, they ought not to appear in State poli-

ties. If the voters of a city should elect their

Mayor" on the same principle as the share-holders of a railroad company elect their

President," or solely with reference to his

qualifications for administering the munici-

pal business, the people of a State ought to

sleet their Governor on the same principle.

There is no more reason why Democrats

and Republicans, as such, should contest

and compete for the control of the State,

than there is for their keeping up their par-

tisan division in municipal politics. If the

government of a city is a business matter.

wholly apart from Federal politics, so also

and to the same extent is the government

In this republic, however, no such distinct

tion in politics can be made without chang-

ing the essential principles of our system of

government. The Union is made up of

States, the States are made up of counties,

the counties are made up of townships, all

embraced in the same political system. The

cities must get their charters from the

Legislature of the State, with the signature

of the Governor, and thus the municipal Gov-

ernment and the Government of the State

are intertwined inseparably. In the State

there are political divisions fixed for the ap-

portionment of members of the State Legis-

ature, which, in its turn, elects the repre-

sentatives of the State in the Federal Sen-

ate. There is another apportionment in the

the Tederal House of Representatives.

Hence Federal, State, and municipal poli-

timeannot be made distinct. In this repub-

ticall the politics is of the same kind and

This year, for example, the Committee of

eventy in this city made a pretence of non-

partisanship; but it constructed its ticket

strict partisan principles, and it was un-

ble to do otherwise. It is a Republican

teket essentially, and necessarily so. It was nade up with reference to the State Gov-

tranent even more than the muricipal Gov-

ernment. It was nominated for the pur-

pose of getting the control of the

municipal Government from the De-

the only regular or even considerable Demo-

creatic organisation in this city. A Republi-

for to such a Mayor only would a Republi-

can State Government give the power he

would require to turn out Tammany from

the municipal offices and departments.

From the first, the success of the Committee

Seventy's so-called non-partisan "move-

mt" has depended on the defeat of the De-

oly imply the loss of a Democratic ma-

The impossibility of distinguishing munic-

ipal from State politics, and both from

Federal politics, was never before demon-

Hugh Jackson Grant.

rity in the House of Representatives.

cracy in the State; and that would prob-

eracy as represented by Tammany Hall,

each kind is inseparable from the other.

E kate for the election of representatives to

of a State.

ers of a railroad company elect their

politics or into municipal affairs."

In October, 1885, the outlook for Tammany was, locally, far from good. As a result of the preceding election of 1884, all the city departments were in the control of Tammany's opponents, and the added Federal patronage had passed into the same hostile bands. It was in that year that DAVID B. HILL was nominated, the first time, for Governor of New York. HUGH J. GRANT was then, as now, at the head of the Tammany ticket, and both triumphed, HILL by 11,000 and GRANT by One year after his defeat for Mayor, HUGH J. GRANT was the most popular Democrat in New York city, as the official figures demonstrate.

In October, 1888, the year of the Presi dential election, the sentiment of hostility to Tammany Hall was not confined to its perpetual and perennial opponents, but also included a large number of labor voters. The outlook was not favorable to the Tammany candidates, and there was no contest for the Mayoralty nomination. Others having refused it, Mr. GRANT was asked, as this year, to accept. He did not flinch, and again, as in 1885, with HILL at the head of the State ticket and GRANT at the head of the local ticket, both won. HILL had 20,000 majority; GRANT had 40,000.

Preceding the municipal election of 1890. the FASSETT investigating committee, so called, had made inquiries into the administration of certain municipal departments which brought no credit or good repute to those in charge of them. After a long search for a candidate for Mayor Mr. GRANT was asked to stand and accepted, running side by side with the Tammany Assemblymen, whose votes were afterward to make DAVID B. HILL United States Senator. Indeed, the names of HILL and GRANT have become al most synonymous with victory in New York. GRANT was elected Mayor and HILL Senator. With the close of his Mayoralty term Mr. GRANT retircs from city politics after a singularly success ful career: a public man strengthened alike by victory or defeat. When first elected Mayor, he reached 114,000 votes. At the end of his term, and after the most bitter and insistent opposition of all the enemies of Tammany, combined on one ticket, he received 116,000.

October, 1894, finds HUGH J. GRANT for the fourth time the Tammany candidate for the office of Mayor, the unanimous choice of the whole Tammany organization, and the only Democratic candidate for that office. CARTER HARRISON was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1879, 1881, 1883, and 1885.

He was defeated for that office in 1891, but in 1893, against an opposition as bitter and as general as now confronts Tammany, he was again elected by a splendid majority. What is the secret, either in the hour of assured triumph or in the day of threatened defeat, of HUGH J. GRANT'S popularity with the voting citizens of New York? What

was the secret of HARRISON? Courage, consistency, Democracy, not knowing when he is beaten, for the battle of the ballots is neither lost nor won until they are all counted. HUGH J. GRANT is a Democrat at all seasons of the year. He does not claim to be better than his party. The common people like him and vote for him whenever they get the chance.

Golf.

We extend our felicitations to women the appearance of a game, outdoor and athletic, which they can play without imperilling any charm of femininity, or without even joggling the prejudice against their trying the severer bodily exertions inwhich flourish in the open sight of Heaven, exploiting in one way or another the most of man's physical, mental, and moral abilities, we have to say of golf: What a combination!

strated more strikingly and more sig-Yet to the majority of men who have nally than in this pretentiously "nonknown the great games golf may not be partisan" movement. Go ahead, gentle great. This very point has been discussed men, and accomplish your purpose if you within a year or two in England, the home can; but don't try to humbug the people by of outdoor sports. The Hon. ALPRED LYTcalling your purely partisan movement un-TLETON for example, a most brilliant crickpartisan, and, therefore, distinguishable eter and the amateur champion of tenfrom politics of the usual, regular, and old-shioned kind. nis, who kept wicket for England in palmiest days, which is to say time of GRACE's prime, put golf in the second class, as inferior, in the The relation which HUGH JACKSON GRANT, nature both of its scheme and action. Democratic candidate for Mayor of New ANDREW LANG perhaps leads in the issue York, bears to the politics of this city is not against Mr. LYTTLETON, holding with the natural sympathy of a Scotchman and dissimilar from that borne long, ably, honorably, and successfully by the late CARTER the instinct of a poetic temperament, HARRISON to the politics of the city of Chithat of the three supreme sensations known to mankind, the first two being the first pull of a salmon and the delicious consciousness of having got off a good thing in wit, the third is the thrill follow ing a grand drive at golf. Impartial judg ment must sustain Mr. LYTTLETON. Golf. does not fill the bounds covered by cricket or tennis. The circumstances of its play afford no flashlike crises like theirs for the superior mind and the practised arm; and it cannot raise the spirit to the exhibaration springing from a great heating of the blood. It is too contemplative, too quiet and unhurried to be put in comparison with these other amusements. People walk in golf, and never run. They pose with care and thought for every shot, strength being called out only in the short moment of the actual stroke. Every one is studied for the most desirable method of making it, as in billiards, without pressure for time, and with the added refinement of a choice of instruments. For the first and finest stroke, the drive, which, in Mr. Lang's opinion, lifts golf to the plane of true greatness, the player makes himself ready and plays after much ceremony, as a gymnast poses on the perch of a flying trapeze, and launches himself at the

chosen moment. And in justice to golf, it must be said of the drive, that of all motions known to physical sports, it is far and away and beyond comparison the most elegant. Every force from the crown of the head to the toe takes part in it, curving first into a form of extreme grace, and then unbending and flying into the reverse of it, and effectively, in proportion as head, limbs, and body preserve at every phase the faultless beauty of mechanical perfection. A noble thing is the drive. It can give pause to any man's doubt about admitting golf to the first rank. After the drive, the player walks to where the vanished ball is, or where he supposes it to be, and if luckily he finds it he strikes it again in the manner dictated by his experi-

ence and facility. Golf strokes demand

absolute delicacy, or the delicate restraint

bad player may contest with profit and pleasure, since the independence of every shot makes it possible for the artist to have the full fun of his own skill without tempering it to the other man's weakness. Given the seriousness of competition at golf, the sun, and air, and companionship should always be enough.

Golf has also an unique interchangeableness in being, according as one chooses or is trained to regard it, a delightful exercise of the athletic faculty set in a pleasant walk over the country, or a leisurely stroll enlivened by the opportunity for a little trial of skill. Compared to lawn tennis, the hardest form of exercise our sisters have ventured into, golf is like the lady in the minuet compared to the high kicker. Golf. invites age as well as youth. It is suited with all seasons. Its unfailing deliberation, its gentleness, or at least its unexactingness on the side of physique and movement, constitute it a particularly excellent game for women; and evidently by the almost explosive spread of it so the women think,

After golf nas been considered as a game at every point, there remains to say for it, that it adds an enjoyment of nature in a manner quite its own. It is not only a delight in itself, but a cause of delight with other things. Given a few small patches of turf scattered about for putting greens, any country not too wooded or too rocky can furnish the links. These can cover miles or almost any lesser distance; and since, after each successive stroke is made, the mind is not absorbed in the game except for the need to keep one's eye on the spot where the ball is thought to be, the charm of the country always asserts itself. Golf links will always be placed with a keen eye to the surrounding scene. Golf is indeed a good and beautiful game, and now is its day.

The Lord's Prayer.

Is the translation of the Lord's Prayer contained in our authorized English version, a faithful representation of the origin nal recorded in St. Matthew? The negative is maintained in the October number of the Contemporary Review by Mr. A. N. JANNARIS, whose reason for raising the question is that he is a Greek who has spent his life in studying his native language not only in its classical stage, but also and more particularly in its post-classical and modern stages. He says, truly enough, that Hellenic scholarship, in the ordinary sense of familiarity with the classical authors, is quite as likely to be misleading as helpful in the interpretation of New Testament Greek. This, the internationa language, or lingua franca, current in Asia Minor and Syria at the time of Jesus, was simply a vernacular speech, and not intended to be used as an artistic literary medium. Indeed, Mr. JAN-NARIS reaffirms, what the late Prof. Sophocles of Harvard used to say, that New Testament Greek, though separated from classical antiquity only by two or three centuries, is much less like it than it is like Byzantino, or even, in many respects, modern Greek. It is also to be remembered that the Latin of the Vulgate, that is to say, JEROME's revision of the so-called Old Italic version, powerfully influenced LUTHER and the English translators of the New Testament. Of course, the Vulgate, as we now have it, is the late revision made by CLEMENT VIII. in 1593. These general considerations have led

this modern Greek to attempt a new English version of the Lord's Prayer. Beginning with the first sentence, "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name," Mr. JANNARIS pronounces this an adequate rendering, though he directs attention to the stress laid in the original, through collocation, on the phrase " which art in heaven," for it suggests a contradistinction to the Lord of this world. It is contended, on the other hand, that the following clause, "thy kingdom come," represents but vaguely the original. It is pointed out that "kingdom" is merely a translation of regnum dulged in by their brothers. The game is the Latin term for the two classical Greek golf. As we survey all manner of sports expressions basileion and basilein. In the case, however, of New Testament Greek, articularly that of the Synoptic bastleta (the word used in the Lord's Prayer) supplies the abstract noun, not so much of bastleus, "king," as of kurios, "lord;" for the latter, though very frequent, has no corresponding abstract of its own in common use. Had JESUS wished to express the idea of "kingdom," he would have resorted to the term then current, basileion, which is still the only designation in modern Greek. But He is careful to employ neither Himself, nor for His Father, the title of "king,"basilcus; indeed, He explicitly disclaims it, because it would have planted wrong expectations in the Jews and compromised Himself in the eyes of the Roman authorities. When He refers to Himself or to His Father, He uses the word kurios, "lord," for which the Latin equivalent is dominus; while for the abstract notion of this expression. He invariably has recourse to basilcia, that is "lordship" or "dominion." According, then, to Mr. JANNARIS, the right version of the clause in question is "thy dominion come," that is, thy sway be extended from heaven to this world, now ruled over by the adversary.

The English translation of the next clause of the Lord's Prayer, "thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth," is deemed admissible, although " will " is not an exact rendering of the original word thelema, and seems to have been employed with reference partly to the Latin term voluntus, and partly to the classical Greek verb thelo. But thelema is a popular term peculiar to postclassical and modern Greek, and serves as a substitute for the classical words boule, boulcuma, and diagnosis, meaning "determination" or "fixed purpose." Mr. Jan-NARIS would, therefore, English the clause as follows: "thy (fixed) purpose be done."

To the succeeding words, "Give us this day our daily bread," a good deal of space is devoted, the crux being the Greek adjec tive ton epiousion, which in the Old Latin version was rendered quotidianum, and which reappears in our authorized English translation as "daily." As the word epiousios here presents itself for the first time in the Greek language, much erudition and argument from analogy have been expended on it. Mr. JANNARIS gives reasons for believing that it was coined as an antithesis to periousios, a term employed by the Septuagint (with which either JESUS himself, or the author of MATTHEW's gospel was obviously familiar) to represent the Hebrew adjective segulla, meaning "abounding in earthly goods." The significance then of the antithetical word, epiousios, would be to disclaim anything beyond the subsistence needed to support life for the day. So that "Give us the clause should be rendered, this day our mere, or simple, bread."

Subjected, likewise, to detailed criticism are the words in our English version, "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." It is denied that the child. The good player and the prayer,

tion," can be reconciled with either precepts of the Gospel or logio. impossible to conceive God as tempting mankind, and such an idea is repudiated in the Epistle of JAMES (i., 13): "Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted by Gop," Com-mentators have tried to escape the incongruity by employing what, according to classical rules, would be a misinterpretation of the verb in the original, cisenegakes. It is pointed out by Mr. JANNARIS that, if post-classical Greek had been duly studied, it would have been known that in the time of JESUS the active voice of the verb was constantly gaining ground upon the middle voice, and is undoubtedly substituted for the latter in the passage quoted. Not only, therefore, is it desirable but accurate to render the verb in English, "Have us not brought into," or do thou "let us not fall into." As for the Greek noun, prirasmos, translated "temptation," grounds are presented for holding that a more exact English correlative would be "a tempter's snare."

Let us see now what, according to our modern Greek scholar, would be a faithful English transcript of the Lord's Prayer, the choice of appropriate and effective diction be ing naturally left by him to more competent authorities. Such a version would run somewhat as follows: "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy dominion come; thy (fixed) purpose be done; as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our mere (or simple) bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors theirs; and let us not fall into a tempter's snare, but deliver us from the evil one." It is well known that the appended doxology is spurious.

The New Military Route from England to China by Way of America.

About two years ago the British authoritles made an interesting experiment for the purpose of determining whether this continent could be advantageously used as a part of a military route between Europe and Asia. At that time a small body of marines and some naval supplies were shipped from Liverpool to Quebec, from there transported to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and from Vancouver carried to Hong Kong by steamship. The experiment was successful. It proved that troops and supplies can be speedily and conveniently conveyed by that route from England to the British possessions in Asia or to any point in the Pacific. It is a route that would be especially useful to England in the event of any interruption of communication by way of the Suez Canal, and it would be far more available in an emergency than the route round the Cape of Good Hope.

A time has come when it can be made us of with advantage. The occasion has been created by the war between Japan and China. The British squadron in Chinese waters is to be reënforced by a body of seamen and marines which boarded ship on Thursday at Liverpool for Quebec, whence it will be carried overland to the Pacific by the Canadian railroad. We do not know whether it is to be conveyed from British Columbia to China by a naval vessel or by one of the three powerful steamships of the Pacific Company that run between Vancouver and Hong Kong; but we know that all these British merchant steamers, as also the British merchant steamers on the Atlantic which enter our ports, can be taken at any time for the service of the British military authorities. The route of British power to this side the sea, across America and over the Pacific to Asia, is an excellent and suitable one, though it is a very long one, and covers the greater part of the cir cuit of the earth.

It is not necessary, at this time, for Eng land to follow the route on account of any obstruction to the passage by way of Suez. There is not, so far as we know, any neces sity for using the new route in sending naval relinforcements to the British squadron in Chinese waters. We suppose the orders issued in this case are in continuance of the important experiment that was begun about two years ago.

The series of experiments thus entered upon must be looked upon as interesting by England and other European powers, by the United States and Canada, by China and Japan, by Capt. MAHAN and Gen. Scho-FIELD, by Commander YAMATAGA and Prince Li, by the professors at West Point and Annapolis, and by the students of "see power" all over the world.

The Great Fight in Montana.

There are a great many momentous ques tions to be decided in various States at the elections this fall, but perhaps one of the most momentous of all is to be put to the voters of Montana. Shall Helena be the capital, as it is at present, or shall Anaconda, the metropolis of MARCUS DALY, win the palm and bear the dome? Anaconda enjoys the distinct advantages of being situated at almost equal distances between Yanhill and Moose Creek. It is likewise contiguous to Cable Ann, and within easy reach of Bitter Root Station and Jefferson Gulch. On the other hand, Helena is right in the heart of the Prickly Pear Valley, and easy to be reached from Bear's Tooth, Crow Mountain, Confederate Gulch, Dog Creek, and Truly. It is not ours to decide so great a litigation. We merely observe that in the competition for the capital, Helena seems to suffer from a certain feeling on the part of the rest of the State that Helena is too eastern and too civilized. A genius in Anaconda has written what we are perhaps justified in calling the most remarkable English work since "Hamlet." It is called "Helena's Social Advantages," and pretends to be published at Helena. are permitted to extract therefrom the fol-

•	towing ruote or combataetae statistics;		
в	н	elena.	Anaconda
1	Men who wear kid gloves	4,000	
8	Men who wear overalis	0	8,220
81	Patches on knoes	0	350
0	Patches on conscience	1,691	1
6.	Dinner buckets in daily use	3	4,025
1	Manhattan cocktalls, dally con-		
ì	sumption1	7,699	197
	Gin figures, dally consumption 1		186
	Beers, daily consumption	4,088	8,854
ì	Ladies who nurse their own bables	194	2,876
t	Ladies who do their own washing.		984
2	Ladies who dance the minuet	8,778	81
911	Ladies who do the skirt dance	861	1
à.	Ludies who kick the chandelier	140	- 6
ы	Ladies who rip other ladies up the		
	back	1,996	147
i	Skeletons in closets	1,848	14

The statistics, whether authoritative or Porterian, in these tables were thankfully received as to drinks. But the talented author made a very unhappy mistake, both in taste and in logic, in introducing the ladies. The ladies of Helena very naturally object to the statistics to which they have been subjected by the Anaconda experts. They have organized revenge and a club They propose to justify themselves and to heap contumely upon the rude mining town, as they call it, of Anaconds. Another argument on the part of the Helenists is that the Anaconda Mining Company and ** ise "lead us not into tempta- mortgagees, the Roruschilles of Europe," This is no county sent war, and Montana is not Kansas. The People's Free, or at least cheap enough, Singing Classes, which were organized two years ago, have been a marked success

are trying to buy up the free-born citizens of

We await the result with anxiety but con-

fidence. We are sure there will be no fight.

Montana in favor of Anaconda!

from the first; and we are told that the number of applicants for admission to them this year is greater than can be admitted when the winter season is opened to-day. The object of Mr. FRANK DAMROSCH in founding these classes was to extend the love of vocal music, and that he has already gained his end is made evident by the formation of the Choral Union, which I to be drilled during the winter months. Mr. DAMROSCH is rendering an excellent service to a son who has mastered the art of vocal music is apt to be a good and patriotic member of the American community. Let every youngster

The courtiers of Japan are as skilled as those of any country of Europe. It is a very neat address which they have presented to the Emperor, glorifying him for "advancing the standard of Japan by personally assuming di-rection of the war, the natural results of which direction by his Majesty have been the Japanese victories on land and sea." The Japanese Emperor deserves just about as much credit for these victories as the German Emperor deserved for the victories in the war of 1870-1. Field Marshal YAMAGATA deserves fully as much credit for them as General Field Marshal von MOLTER deserved for those won in the Franco-German war. The Japanese courtiers are up to all the arts of their German brethren.

We do not suppose that the Women's Christian Society can object to any of the billboards seen in the city at this time. A couple of persons in THE SUN's service, one of them a lady, have looked around all parts of the city for any theatrical or other poster to which obection could be made on the ground of its impropriety. No such poster could be discovered

The explanation given by Chief Engineer MELVILLE of the great success of the Minne-apolis and Columbia illustrates at the same time the difficulty of exactly predicting the speed of vessels which contain novelties in their motive machinery. It is well known that the adoption in this country of triple screws was primarily due to the doubt whether the enernous shafting required for transmitting 21,000 norse power to two screws could be prompty and satisfactorily furnished here. The Engineer-in-Chief now says that the general opinion at that time held, judging from the experiments of foreign countries, was that, with other things equal, more aggregate power would have to be furnished to three screws than to two n order to secure the same efficiency.

It was certainly clear that if there should be any irregularity in the action of the three, the speed would be retarded, and more especially it ward screws might flow toward the central and rear screw, and thus interfere with its free action. But by careful and skilful arrangements the three screws were placed at such inclinations and in such planes to each other that all apprehended difficulties were avoided. Then the extra power given was all available for securing a higher speed than had been calculated. to the great advantage both of the Governmen and the contractors. Chief Engineer MELVILLE looks to the triple-screw system as the hope for the future, not only of fast war vessels but of passenger liners. It is certain that less racing of the screws is caused under the triple system, especially as the central screw will be immersed n almost all conditions.

We imagine that few people had ever supposed that there were as many as 1,500 second-hand clothes menders in New York until that number of them struck for higher wages last week. It is a useful industry in which the are employed, and in which they are aided by the old clo' men. It takes skill to make last year's coat look as well as this year's, if not better. The owner of it saves money, too, by the mending.

There may yet be a way found for pacifying the fighting little republics of Central America. It is possible that one of them has hit upon it. We have a trustworthy report that Honduras, a very bellicose country, is to put into its new Constitution a provision for the establishment of woman suffrage. It will not be surprising if there are fewer civil wars in Honduras after the adoption of this measure. The women, by exercising their right of suffrage upon the sanguinary spirit of the men. They cannot desire that their husbands, brothers, and sons shall be butchered in the battles of the factions. We are disposed to believe that they will vote for peace every time, and thus give a new turn to the history of the republic.

If the system works well in Honduras, we may suppose that the other fighting republics between Mexico and Panama will follow the example set them. Thus, there is some hope that a permanent peace will at last be established in Central America, in which there must have been a hundred wars within the pineteenth cen We favor woman suffrage there.

India has been densely populated for thousands of years, and at this time it contains very nearly 300,000,000 inhabitants. Yet large regions of the country are haunted by ravenou beasts and by poisonous reptiles which destroy human life. We learn from a recently printed British blue book upon Indian affairs, that, in the year before last, as many as 22,000 people were killed there by snakes and wild eighteen-twentieths of them, or over 19,000, by snake bites, and over 1,200 by tigers and leopards. These ferocious enemies of mankind are not less the enemies of tame cattle, 67,000 of which were destroyed by them and 4,500

This terrible destruction of human beings and mesticated animals in India is largely due to the Hindoo doctrine of the wrongfulness of killing any living thing, on account of the danger to souls in the course of transmigration. A plous Hindoo would rather be poisoned by a snake or eaten by a tiger than kill either of them. The British-Indian authorities have long striven to reduce the number of hostile reptiles and beasts but the figures given in the blue book here spoken of are not evidence of their success down to this time.

The President of Peru has been clothed with dictatorial powers through the suspension of those articles of the Constitution guarantee the civil rights of citizens. Thus Peru has again resorted to the custom of all Spanish-American countries in time of trouble. The President of almost every republic lying south of our own is nearly always clothed with dictatorial powers; and if the lawmakers do no clothe him with them, he clothes himself with them. It is rare for a President to behave with decency when thus clothed. An Executive ought always to try to make the clothes of the Constitution fit his office.

Hill in Albany County.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Albany county has never been so enthusiastic for a can didate for Governor as it is to-day over the nomination of that peerless Democrat, David Bennett Hill. All wings of the grand old party of Jackson and Tilden have coalesced and are to-day presenting a solidified front to the common enemy in this ancient balliwick.

The phenomenal fight Senator Hill is making for the preservation of Democracy under circumstances that would ordinarily dishearten the most virile of party leaders, is thoroughly appreciated by Albany Democrats; and the vote Senator Hill will receive here Nov. 6 will illustrate with marked emphasis his extraordinary popularity in this stronghold of Democracy One thing to-day is absolutely certain, namely, the triumphant election of Democracy's invincible leader, David Bennett Hill. ALBASY, Oct. 19.

exception. I think that Mr. Barnes is justifie in doing so. The phraseology attributed to Mr Milholland is open to the charge of inexactitude and inelegance. Not all the men who deserted got lobs through us," and I, for one, would b only too giad to believe that the aweeping con-clusion to the contrary which Mr. Parnes would have accepted is well founded. Not spoils, argues Mr. Barnes, if I follow his logical processes correctly, but the raison d'étre was the cause of the revolt. I want to believe this. I want to believe it true of every man wh went out from us. I want to believe that it was the crushing weight of this awful raison d'étre

the crushing weight of this awful raison d'être that drove that valiant, untiring mass of patriotism, the Hom. John McMackin, into active rebellion, not his \$4 a day Job in Albany. I want to think that Mr. Michael Kerwin's \$4,000 a year Police Commissionership and his personal dependence upon Mr. Platt had no influence upon his course. I want to think that Mr. Grasse's ambition to succeed himself as member of the Republican State Committee, and his later desire to capture the Assembly nomination in the Twenty-seventh district by betraying his friend Robertson, were unimportant factors in his case. I want to believe the promise of a nomination for the Assembly went for naught with Mr. Frank Martin. It was the raison d'être that bore down Bealin and Wilkinson and Murphy and Sandford and Simonson and Houghton and Williams and all the rest of the noble phalanx that follow Mr. Barnes.

As for Mr. Barnes himself, I shall not presume to speak, but I will tell a little story: One sultry day last summer I was In the State Club when this despatch was handed to Mr. Miholiand, who, after glancing at its contents, tossed it over to some other members who were standing near:

To John Milholland, 29 East Twenty second street, And

"Come up here this afternoon. I can help you."
WILLIAM BARNES, Jr."

"To John Mithelland, 12 East Treathy second street, Jurk?

"Come up here this afternoon. I can help you, "WILLIAM BARNES, Jr."

This was just after the anti-machine movement had been "thrown," as Mr. Barnes expresses it. We were looking for help in all directions. Mr. Milholiand went to Albany. He saw Mr. Barnes. He found, as he afterward explained to us, a lively row going on. The tecopic had revolted against Mr. Barnes's machine, as we had rebelled here against the Patterson-Gibbs machine. The revolt was on the verge of success. A friend of ours, Mr. Monthmad, held the balance of power in one district. Mr. Barnes wanted his vote. He promised everything for it, including disloyalty to Mr. Plate, It was a simple question of whether Mr. Milholland should take sides with the machine in Albany and against it in New York, or be consistent in his opposition to ring rule. He declined Mr. Barnes of Albany all in his power. Now, Mr. Barnes of Albany is a brother of Mr. Barnes of Albany als brother of Mr. Barnes of Albany as brother of Mr. Hatt, but I shall not say that Mr. Milholland's course toward Mr. Barnes of Albany as brother of Mr. Milholland's course toward in the slightest degree the course toward us Mr. Barnes of New York, I prefer to think him another victim of the horrid ration of tre.

I find myself in accord with Mr. Barnes on another point. He says that the anti-machine movement was "thrown" before the State Committee. He is most emphatically right. To be sure, we differ as to details. He hastste that Mr. Milholland did the throwing while I, with almost every Republican in the State, labor under the impression that it was done by another fellow, one Platt. But perhaps Mr. Barnes in the matter of party reform here was the most despicable ever adopted by any politician in this country is also a grave error.

Mr. Barnes dinds fault with the way in which our case was presented to the State Committee. It is regretable that he was not delegated to perform that task, but, in view of the fautering end success of

with Brother Barnes. Why not? He tried to help us: his power for harm, now that he has allied himself with the Coogan boomers, is simply all. In this Twenty-third district he will take out from us only himself—merely that and nothing more.

It is said that Cæsar forgave all crimes on the part of his followers but desertion. For that sin he had no pardon. He died the world's first soldier, but his great Captain, Antony, surpassed him in magnanimity, for when Enobarhus proved himself a traitor at Alexandria, Antony sent his Lieutenant's goods and treasure after him, even into the enemy's camp.

I hope that Mr. Milholland will follow Antony, not Cæsar. Let him be generous, Let him send back the telegram and burn the letter, Respectfully yours, PRESTON W. WRIGHT, M. D.

184 West Eightieth street.

THE SUN MARCH" IN BROOKLYN. To Be Played at the 18th Regiment Pair

and by Rogers's 7th Regiment Band. The popularity of "THE SUN March" has eached Brooklyn in a most pronounced manner. On the occassion of the Thirteenth Regi-ment Fair at the new armory building in Sumner and Bedford avenues, in that city, to-morrow evening, the famous composition will be played

evening, the famous composition will be played as a leading feature of Innes's full military band, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph White. The march will be played as a two-step, and has been excellently arranged with reed effects for both march and dance use.

Other noted bands and orchestras will produce the composition during the coming month at the leading theatres and places of amusement among these being Walter Rogers's celebrated Seventh Regiment Band, which will give a concert at the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn on Nov. 4: Frank Peterschen's orchestra at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre; Leader Hanau's orchestra at the Grand Opera House, and Gus Teet's band at the Star Theatre.

Cost of the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20,-Fifth Auditor Holcomb of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, states that the expenditures for contin gent expenses of the United States Consular gent expenses of the United States Consular service have exceeded the appropriations by \$90,000. The excess of expenditures over fee receipts in this service is stated at \$297,006.62, which is larger than it has ever been in any year since the office commenced to make a comparative statement in its report, in 1881. The largest excess of expenditures till now was in 1892, and was then \$157,545.05. The receipts acceeded the expenses from 1887 to 1890 inclusive. Since 1890 the balance has been on the side of the expenses.

For Hill and Bemocracy ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SEE-Sie: I do not alway agree with THE SCE. So much the worse for the Be it so, I agree with you now, that it is the duty of every Democrat to stand loyality by the Democratic col-ors, and that Duvid B. Hill is the party's standard

I was an "Anti-Snapper," and in my wrath vower that if the Republicans nominated a clean independent man like Choate I would vote for him in prefe nce to Flower or Bill, should the Democrats ate either. But since Mr. Platt has nominated Mor-on my duty seems clear to vote for Hill. Mr. Wheeler is a worthy and an able man, but I can

not consent to threw away my vote on him. I have voted the Democratic ticket fifty-one years, and I in-tend to vote it on the 6th of November if I live. AN OUT-ARRIVET CLEVILLARD DEBOCRAY. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

A Brawback. Manager (examining candidate for District measure

peri-Can you read? Boy-in course I kin read. Manager-Then we don't want you. We're paris all the boys to read "Dare-devil Dan" stories that we

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a cold, and so en-courage the development of some intent malmonary and breached discuss, which often ends fabilly. You had been take your cough or end by promptly re-sorting to the your keyper and through the remody for all coughs imag and throat affections

almost the same number and selection of guests. Society on the Hudson was represented by Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. and Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers. From further south came a large detachment of Long Island's smart hunting set, while the ranks of bachelors were well repre-sented by Mr. Maitland Kersey, Mr. Hamilton Cary, Mr. J. W. Ritchie, Mr. Center Hitch-cock, Mr. Leonard Jacob, Mr. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and the Macquis Imperiali, almost all of whom were members of the house party. November promises to be rather an off month for weddings this year, possibly because there are so many other things, including the Portrait Exhibition, the Horse Show, and the first nights of opera to command attention. The weeks immediately proceding Christmas have consequently been chosen by several brides for their wodding celebrations. Miss Angelica Gerry and Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie are to be married in the early days of December, Miss Charlotte Lamson has chosen the 12th for her marriage, and the wedding of the Bishop's daughter, Miss Mary Potter, will be celebrated about the same time from the spacious mansion on

cently taken for the winter. The latest cable news from the other side brings us, in addition to the desperate condition of the Czar's health, a rumor that the Duchess of Mariborough is about to marry Lord William Hereaford. The Bereafords are a race of gallant soldiers, but notably impecunious, and the re-port is generally discredited both there and here. The Duchess, however, having married once to get money, and once to give it, may pos-sibly be generously disposed by love for he third venture.

Washington square which the Bishop has re-